APPENDIX II.

[VIDE Answer to Starred Question No. 83 on page 223.]

National Integration—Note on the steps taken, or proposed to be taken on the Statement issued by the National Integration Conference held in New Delhi in September-October 1961

Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Statement.

Provision of safeguards for linguistic minorities in the Primary and Secondary stages of education.—This has already been accepted by Government and instructions for their implementation issued already.

Paragraph 10 of Statement.

Production of text-books by Government.—The Government have accepted the principle that text-books should be produced by the Government and not be left to private enterprise. The decision is being implemented, with production of text-books for elementary schools.

The question of nationalisation and standardisation of text-books as a step towards promoting national and emotional integration, was considered by the Educational Ministers of the four Southern States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. It was agreed that nationalisation of text-books for Primary school classes could be endorsed as the common policy of the Southern States. Regarding standardisation of text-books it was agreed to set up a Regional Research Bureau for the purpose of taking common action by the four States in the matter of preparation of syllabi, preparation of common blocks for illustrations, common printing, etc.

Paragraphs 12, 15 and 16 of Statement.

Medium for University Education.—The Government of Madras formulated their own policy in respect of the medium of instruction in Colleges of this State two years ago.

Until recently, English has been the sole medium of instruction for all courses of study, in all Colleges of Madras State. The policy of Madras Government envisages a progressive change to be effected in successive phases of which the first is devoted to preparation and transition. This phase commenced in the year 1959–60 and will be completed during the year 1965–66. During the first three years of the period of six years, the medium of instruction is to be changed from English to Tamil in one selected " Pilot College " in the State and the change is limited to only one of the first Degree courses of study; namely, the recently reorganised three year B.A. Degree course. During these three years, the practical problems involved in the change-over (e.g., Text-books, technical terms, instructional machinery and procedure) are to be solved and the technical know-how acquired for giving effect to the change in the next three years in all the

other colleges of the State where the B.A. Degree course is provided wholly or partly at the cost of Government funds. The transition will be complete only at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, when the first batch of pupils will get their B.A. Degree after completing their entire education in Schools and Colleges with Tamil as the medium of instruction.

During the second phase (beginning in the year 1966–67) there will be two different media of instruction in the colleges of the State.

Tamil will be the medium of instruction for the reorganised B.A. Degree course in all the Colleges of the State (where that course is offered wholly or partly at the cost of Government funds).

English will continue to be the medium of instruction in all Colleges in respect of the B.Sc. or other first degree courses (e.g., Engineering, Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary Degree courses) and all Post-Graduate Degree courses. The entire field of Science and Technology will, thus, be left completely unchanged with English continuing as the medium of instruction in all Colleges even after 1965–66.

The Madras Government have set no date for the end of the second phase. They have specified two conditions which should be fulfilled before a date can be set for any further change in the medium of instruction. These two conditions are reproduced below :—

" (i) The change-over (from English to Tamil) should be demonstrated to have been successful in respect of the B.A. Degree courses; and

(ii) An agreed decision on the nature of the changes (if any) to be made in respect of any other University Degree course should be taken on a co-ordinated basis for all the Universities in India."

It has been explained in the White Paper presented to the Legislature in 1960, that the foregoing " represents a pledge given by the Madras Government for the continuance of the *status quo* as far as the medium of instruction in all courses except the B.A. Degree courses is concerned. This pledge involves a long-term perspective of bilingual transition in the matter of higher education. Such bilingual transition was first advocated by the Government of Madras, on the basis of all party agreement, as the solution of the language policy of India in the memoranda submitted by them on this question. It was pointed out to the Government of India that it would be necessary to use both English and Hindi as two Official Languages of Indian Union for a prolonged period and it was recommended that the Government of India and Parliament should accept this perspective of prolonged bilingualism and announce their readiness to make statutory provision therefor through the exercise of Legislative power vested in Parliament. Similarly, in the field of higher education, it will be necessary to continue English and Tamil as the media of instruction, the latter for the B.A. Degree courses

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alone and the former for the rest and to take steps for the gradual replacement of the former by the latter in courses other than the B.A. Degree courses as part of an agreed pattern of higher education throughout the country."

The Minister for Finance has sent to the Prime Minister a detailed note wherein he has suggested that a correct All-India policy to be adopted by all States in India, may be formulated as below :—

" (i) The change-over from English to the Regional Language as the medium of instruction in Colleges should be limited; for the present, to the reorganized three-year course of studies leading to the B.A. Degree only.

(ii) In respect of all other courses of studies in Colleges, including in particular, all courses of studies leading to any scientific or technological degree or any Post-Graduate Degree, English should be retained as the medium of instruction in all the Colleges of all the Universities in India.

(iii) The use of English for the foregoing purposes should be continued for as long a period as may be necessary. As and when the time arrives when a decision can be taken on All-India basis. that the use of English as a medium of instruction has ceased to be necessary, the final phase of the change-over may be undertaken. At the end of that phase, English should be replaced in each University in India by the Regional Language of the local area in which such University is situated, as the medium of instruction in all the Colleges of such University.

(iv) Clear distinction should be made between the use of English as a medium of instruction and the study of English as a language. Provision for the latter should be improved both in Schools and Colleges and maintained permanently as part of the educational system of the country ".

Paragraph 13 *of Statement.*

Three language formula.—The three language formula adopted in this State is as follows :

The three language formula adopted in this State, is as follows :

Part I—Regional Language or Mother tongue.

Part II—Hindi or any other Indian Language not included in Part I.

Part III—English or any other non-Indian language.

The Government are in favour of the principle that languages must be learnt at an early age if they are to be learnt well. Under the reorganized syllabi, the study of English has been made compulsory from Standard V. The Government have expressed themselves in favour of commencing the language from an earlier class. The teaching of Hindi or an Indian Language other than the Regional Language starts from Standard VIII of the High Schools.

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Paragraph 14 of Statement.

Affiliation of Schools and Colleges using minority Languages to outside authorities.—The unanimous decision of the Ministerial Committee of the Southern Zonal Council was that there was no need to provide for affiliation of schools in any State using minority Languages, to bodies outside the State and that as regards Colleges, it was a matter for the Inter-University Board to consider. In view of the above, it has been considered that no action is called for on this recommendation.

Paragraph 17 of Statement.

Constitution of All-India Educational Service.—Views expressed have been noted.

Paragraph 18 of Statement.

Provision of special facilities regarding admission and scholarship to deserving students from all States to study in Universities and Colleges in other States.—As a step towards "emotional integration", a proposal to institute 50 scholarships for the benefit of students of non-Madras domicile for post-matriculation studies in this State, is under the active consideration of this Government. The intention is to award these scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem to students Graduate, Post-Graduate and Professional courses of studies.

This recommendation has also been commended to the Universities and Colleges in the State.

Paragraph 19 of Statement.

Reorientation and reorganisation of Education.—The views expressed are in consonance with the policy followed by this Government.

Paragraph 20 of Statement.

Community singing of National Anthem in all schools.—This is generaly in vogue in the schools in this State. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to enforce this.

Paragraphs 21 to 24 of Statement.

Codes of conduct for Political Parties, Press, Students and general public.—As far as this State is concerned, a meeting of all Political Parties was convened and a code of conduct for observance by political parties in the State during the General Election campaign, was adopted.

Paragraph 25 of Statement.

Economic development of backward regions in the State.—In this State, generally the eastern taluks of Ramanathapuram district, viz., Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur and

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portions of Aruppukottai, Sivaganga, Tiruppatur, Tiruvadanai and the adjoining portions of Tirunelveli district are considered to be the most backward areas. The backwardness of the eastern taluks is mainly attributable to the prevalence of the Zamindari System of Land tenure. This resulted in the neglect of the Zamindari areas even in respect of their essential needs such as communication, public health, medical amenities and educational facilities.

With a view to develop the above areas and to bring them on a par with the other areas, in December 1950, the Government appointed a Special Officer (Sri S. Aruldoss) to draw up a co-ordinated Plan for the economic development of the Zamindari areas in Ramanathapuram district. Accordingly, the Special Officer submitted specific proposals for improvement of these backward areas. The Heads of Departments were requested to take into account these proposals while submitting Part II Schemes to the Government in connection with the Budget of each year. These areas, also, came up for special notice during the Ramanathapuram riots in 1957, which focussed the attention on the economic and social condition of these areas. Further in the Third Plan, special consideration has been given for the development of these areas in the matter of Minor Irrigation, Roads, Rural Electrification, etc. A comprehensive scheme for development of coconut cultivation in the coastal areas of the district involving a cost of Rs. 53 lakhs is under implementation. Two Food Production Divisions in charge of two Executive Engineers with headquarters at Sivaganga and Devakottai are working to renovate the tanks and fix standards. Besides, there has been very fair classification of areas in this district for purpose of contribution from the beneficiaries for carrying out works under the village works grant and enhanced percentage in respect of matching grant for local cess surcharge levied in Panchayat Unions.

One Major Scheme for the rapid development of areas in Ramanathapuram district is the diversion of the surplus waters of the West flowing rivers of Kerala State for the development of Irrigation and Power. Pending an understanding with the Kerala Government and the result of investigation by the Central Water and Power Commission, a token provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan.

Another major scheme which can accelerate the industrial growth of this backward area is the development of the Tuticorin Port in the Tirunelveli district and the connected Sethusamudram Project. Provision has already been included in the National Plan for the development of Tuticorin Port as a Major Harbour. The Industrial growth around this new harbour will absorb the surplus labour of the backward areas of the Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

The Sethusamudram Project will link the Palk Bay with the Gulf of Mannar through a cutting across the Pamban reef in Ramanathapuram district. The construction of the harbour and the canal across the reefs in the Ramanathapuram district will

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provide immediate employment to the people of this area. This is a Central project and the economics of the Project is now being scrutinised by the Government of India.

There are certain backward pockets in other districts also and steps are being taken to develop those areas also under the Third Plan.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 85 on page 224.]

The loss incurred by the Government in the working of the Tractor Hiring Scheme for the period from 1955 to 1959 year-war was as follows :—

Years. (1)	Loss. (2)
	RS.
1955-56	10,35,608
1956-57	6.95,559
1957-58	6,43,932
1958-59	3,39,290
1959-60	3,63,829

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2. The main reasons for the loss under the scheme are :—

(i) Overaged condition of the tractors; and

(ii) Low rates of hire charges prescribed for hiring out tractors to agriculturists.

3. In order to reduce the loss that is being incurred under the scheme, the Government have recently increased the hire charges for tractors and bulldozers, taking into consideration, the actual working expenses on the units and the hire charges fixed by the neighbouring States.

4. In respect of replenishing and reconditioning of the tractors, the Government have, on the recommendation of the Special Officer appointed to inspect the tractors and to report regarding their retention or condemnation, ordered the condemnation of 16 Crawler type tractors and 23 Wheel type tractors and the retention of the remaining tractors after reconditioning them. The Government of India have been addressed to release foreign exchange to the C.I.F. value of Rs. 8 lakhs to purchase spare parts for replacing the worn out parts in the units recommended for retention. In addition steps have been taken to purchase heavy tractors from the United States of America and United States of Soviet Russia. Eight tractors from the United States of America and seven tractors from the United States of Soviet Russia have since been received. Fourteen more tractors for which supply orders have already been placed are awaited.

5. By the above measures, the loss incurred under the scheme is expected to be substantially reduced.